Amnsements Co-Night.

RIJOU OPERA HOUSE S-Blve Beard.

CASINO -S "Falka."

LDEN MINEE - WAINOTKS.

GRAND OPERA M.OSE - S "The Strangers of Parla."

MADISON SOLARE TREATRE - S:30 - "May Blessom."

NEW-YORK COMEDY THEATRE - S - "Captain Mishier."

NEW PARK THEATRE - The Dead Heart"

POLO GEOLNIS - Baseball. New PARK POLO GROUNDS—Baseball. STAR THEATRE—S—"Whose Are They?" STAR THEATRE—S—"Madam Piper." WALLACK'S THEATRE—S—" Madam Piper."
SDAVENUE THEATRE—S—" 97 or 79."
14TH STREET THEATRE—S—" The Wages of Sin."

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New-Pork Daily Tribuna FOUNDED BY NORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 6.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Congress.-The Senate was not in session yesterday. In the House a resolution was passed authorizing the sale of real estate and riparian rights of the United States at Harper's Ferry. A resolution was offered with the purpose of ascertaining whether further legislation is necessary concerning National banks. The California and Oregon land grant forfeiture bill was passed.

DOMESTIC.—The National Republican Convention held two sessions yesterday in Chicago; the platform was adopted at the morning session; in the evening Hawley, Logan, Blaine, Arthur, Sherman, and others were named as candidates for the Presidential nomination. = Democratic State Conventions were held in Maryland, Alabama, Connecticut, and Vermont. - Returns from the Oregon election showed that the Republicans had obtained a majority of the Legislature. = The annual examinations were continued at West Point Military Academy. - The body of another of the persons murdered at Pleasanton, Kansas, was found.

CITY AND SUBURBAN. - John C. Eno was indicted yesterday for forgery in the second and third degrees. === A new agreement between the elevated railroads was made. ____ George Kinney, Panique, General Mouroe, Sonnet and Constantina were the winners at Jerome Park, ---- The Cincinnati baseball nine defeated the Metropolitans, and the Brooklyn team won a victory over the Louisville club. — The schedule of A.W.Dimock & Co. was filed. = The Masonie Convention was closed. - Pleas for five street railways were heard by an Aldermanic committee, = A compromise was made on Eahway's debt. — The Rev. Mr. Blanchett was in a police court for cruelty to his child, - Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412)2 grains), 81.98 cents. Stocks were feverish and weak and closed unsettled at material declines.

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or fair weather, with slight changes in temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 80°; lowest, 68°; average, 76%.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1 35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

Another triumph for the Stars and Stripes. The Philadelphia Cricket Team vanquished their Irish brethren yesterday at the game played at

Another of the series of rumors crediting Mr. Lowell with an intention of resigning has been knocked in the head. Mr. Lowell, who ought to be good authority, declares that the rumor is without foundation. London Truth started the

Any gentleman who is laboring under the preposterous impression that the Republican party must go would do well to avoid reading the dispatch in regard to the Oregon election which we print this morning. The Oregon Republicans, realizing that this is a Presidential year, have given an unusually good account of

A telegram from Washington reports Mr. Morrison as saying that the tariff plank of the Republican National platform "means that the Republicans will keep all they have got and get all they can." That's it precisely. They will keep all the Republican votes they have got and get thousands from the level-headed section of the Democracy that is opposed to horizontal reduction and cognate assaults upon the tariff.

The Democracy of Maryland made itself heard vesterday. It favors the nomination of Mr. Tilden, and its attention having been called to "the fraud of 1876," it joins its tears in regard to it to those that have been so copiously and impressively shed by the Democratic State Conventions previously held. The platform adopted by the Maryland Democrats contains two humorous features. One is the assertion that "reform is impossible while the Republicans are in power," and the other is the demand for "Civil Service reform."

The recent financial troubles in Wall Street have prompted Mr. Broadhead, of Missonri, to introduce a resolution providing for a Congressional investigation of the condition of the patches. No action was taken on the resolution yesterday. It was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and when it is called up an earnest dehate may be looked for. There is a right and a wrong way of getting at the facts which Mr. Broadhead wishes to establish : and doubtless many of the wisest and most conservative of his fellow-members will question the wisdom of assigning such a duty to a Congressional committee.

. See here, now, Mr. Mahone, are you trying to appropriate the well-earned laurels of our friend Bergeant Bates? We are led to ask the ones-

tion because a Chicago telegram reports you as remarking: " For one, I am willing to nail to the masthead a flag bearing that name [Arthur's name] and, if need be, go down with it flying to the last." This is superb language, Mr. Mahone. The spectacle of a man's nailing a flag to a masthead "fetches" the American people every time. It is the sort of melodrama that finds no difficulty in running three hundred successive nights with the free list suspended and camp stools in the aisles. But about your intention, Mr. Mahone, of going "down" with the flag. Going down South with it? From Virginia to the Gulf? And the mast? Is the mast to accompany the flag, in the capacity of flag-pole? The projected expedition, Mr. Mahone, would doubtless afford you a great deal of enjoyment. But it stands you in hand before starting to satisfy yourself that you are not infringing upon Sergeant Bates, his patent. P. S .- On second reading of your remarks we notice that you assert your intention to go down "if need be." Well, it looks mightily this morning as if the need wasn't going to be.

Visitors to Jerome Park yesterday were gratified by the gallant struggle for the rich Belmont Stakes between Panique, the half brother of Iroquois, and Knight of Ellerslie, the Virginian son of Eolus. Panique outran the Southern colt in a close finish in fast time. Both colts proved themselves race-horses of high class and the race will always rank among the noteworthy Belmonts. The Dwyer Brothers had bought Panique before the race for \$14,000 and this proved a good investment. Their stable sadly needed strengthening in the threeyear-old division and the acquisition of Panique will make their colors formidable in many great stakes. Knight of Ellerslie was the property of that fine old Virginia gentleman, Major Thomas W. Doswell, and his many friends North and South would have rejoiced in his victory if the Knight had prevailed over Panique. The Virginian may prove the victor at the next meeting, for he was not quite at his best yesterday, but he will run no more in Major Doswell's colors, having been so'd after the Belmont to Appleby & Johnson for \$12,500. The prices paid for Panique and Knight of Ellershe must be considered low in view of the searcity of animals of their class. Pierre Lorillard paid \$17,500 last August for Drake Carter, a gelding that could not possibly bring him in as much money as these two colts are likely to win for their new owners.

AT CHICAGO.

The preliminaries are over. At last the voice of the people may be heard through their choses delegates. Yesterday's performances do not seem to have changed the situation. Mr. Blaine still leads. No concentration against him seems probable. He is still the choice of many delegates who will vote for other candidates at the outset.

That a decisive ballot would be reached last night was not expected. After all the eloquence, there was first to be paid the formal compliment to favorite sons and other local candidates. No one expected that the full strength of Mr. Blaine or President Arthur could be shown until these formalities had been completed. Mr. Blaine's friends have said that they did not expect his full strength to be shown until the third ballot. Mr. Arthur's friends could not treat his case as hopeless until after two ballots, and the people who have "dark horses" in charge would be greatly grieved if there should be any close approach to a decision prior to the twentieth or thirtieth ballot.

But the Convention and the people seem to be still of one mind. The wild cheers that greet the name of James G. Blaine do not fade into silence with the lapse of hours. On the contrary, the enthusiasm was more sweeping and contagious last night, and the resolute feeling of his friends more manifest than on any previous occasion. It is the people and one strong man against the field. Even the opponents of Mr. Blaine were compelled to admit yesterday that a vote then would have resulted in his

nomination. Delay is wanted by the opponents of Mr. Blaine because it is their only chance. Yet they have no reason to suppose they can gain anything by postponing a vote. In truth, the swelling tide of popular preference seems to rise higher and to inundate the Convention hall more deeply every hour, and the attempts to keep it back are not more successful thus far than the struggles of Mrs. Partington with her broom to keep the coming ocean out of her cottage. The people want the strong man who embodies better than anybody else their convictions and their wishes, and with every hour's delay their wish becomes more clearly a demand,

The nominating speeches change no votes. The whirling cyclone of enthusiasm that greets the name of Mr. Blaine only shows that the people are waiting hopefully for the balloting. Combinations by the score have been proposed to beat him, but they all have this weaknessthe people do not want them. The Convention even suffers the names of Sherman and Lincoln to fall almost unnoticed and unhonored, 'not because the men are not worthy, but because the party asks for its leader. When the orators have done, it is to be hoped that the votes may begin to speak the will of the people. If so, the Republican party and its true Leader should soon find each other.

THE PLATFORM FOR 1884.

The Republican platform is long, but not weak. It touches a great many subjects, displays the candor and the courage which have ever distinguished the party in its public ut terances, and can nowhere be called evasive of tricky. Its declarations may not all please every member of the party. But they embody Republican principles, and he who cannot heartily accept them as a whole, in preference to the policy of the Democratic party, does not belong to the Republican ranks.

The platform insists upon a tariff "not for revenue only." It thus antagonizes, in the clearest and most direct manner, the policy which the Democratic party avowed four years ago, and which four-fifths of the Democratic members of Congress have been striving to embody in legislation. The resolutions on this subject are more explicit and unequivocal than those of previous platforms, and the objections to horizontal reduction of duties, to degradation of labor to the foreign level, and to change of tariff for the mere sake of change, will com-National banks of this city. The scope of the | mand public approval. Inequalities of the resolution appears in our Washington dis- tariff the party promises to correct, and it especially promises restoration of the duty on wool, while it proposes to cut down the surplus revenue by other methods which will not harm productive industry.

In connection with this subject, the platform also proposes the establishment of a national bureau of labor, the enforcement of the eight hour law, and the general education of the people "by adequate appropriation from the 'National revenues wherever the same is needed." This declaration will shock State Rights Democrats. Perhaps some who pronounced it entirely objectionable when recommended by Mr. Blaine alone, may now discover

that it has merit. In another resolution the platform puts on very broad ground the objection to every form of servile labor, whether from Europe or Asia, and in that particular also reflects opinions for which Mr. Blaine has by some been censured. As respects foreign affairs, too, the platform so closely agrees, not with vulgar misunderstandings of Mr. Blaine's position, but with his ideas as set forth by himself in his history and in his state papers, that it might have been framed by his own hand in that particular. The demand for restoration of the Navy will be judged by the people wiser and more statesmanlike than the spigot-economy shown in Democratic votes in Congress.

An important feature of the platform is its bold declaration of the duty of the Government to regulate railway and other corporations, with just regard alike for rights of the people and for rights of the corporations. In the same vein, the forfeiture of uncarned land-grants is urged -a principle perfectly sound in itself, but unhappily used as a cover for many measures of injustice. The principles laid down in the Republican platform on this subject, however, are not to be interpreted in a communistic spirit, nor after the manner of Democratic demagogues, and the country has had abundant evidence that its great interests are safe in Republican hands.

The advocacy of civil service reform is clearly expressed and forc ble enough to satisfy Mr. Curtis. The resolution relating to polygamy, too, is more explicit than any other yet adopted by either party. It does not seem to THE TRIBUNE right or creditable that the silver question is passed with so lame and vague a mention: the votes of Republican members of Congress are a better platform in that particular than the Convention has given us.

On the whole it is a declaration of principles which assuredly accords with the tenor of publie opinion. Progressive, and yet not so far in advance of the time as to lose public support, the platform fairly represents the present attitude of the only truly progressive party in the country. The world has learned, too, that the Republican party means all that it says-and a little more. Its firm steps of to-day will become the solid facts of history to-morrow. And if it anywhere steps with caution and tentatively, we may rest assured that the firm tread and the irrevocable advance will come a little later. For the Republican party is the party that moves.

PAYMENT OF WITNESSES.

It is reported that the trial of cases in the Supreme Court of Westchester County is somewhat delayed because Judge Barnard refuses to authorize the payment of witnesses unless they will declare that they have no means of subsistence. It is within the discretion of the court to make such a ruling, but it certainly does not appear calculated to expedite business, nor does it seem altogether fair to a large class of witnesses. Its alleged effect is to render witnesses to whom the cost of attendance is a serious burden reluctant to respond to the mandates of the court, and since in such cases process has to issue against the recalcitrant witnesses, there is no saving to the county. Judge Barnard, it is said, does not like to pay witnesses unless they are really poor, but his definition of poverty appears to be rather a definition of pauperism. There is a very large class offmen who are just able to make both ends meet by hard and constant work. These men could not swear that they have no means of support, but at the same time it is quite credible that attendance at court may involve an outlay for them which they are not able to afford. Railroad travel, hotel bills, the loss of several working days, may easily entail real suffering upon a great many people. and when they are compelled to undergo this in the interests of other people, or of the State, it is difficult to maintain that injustice is not done

The rate at which witnesses are paid, namely, this pittance will probably make all the difference between that which is tolerable and that which is intolerable, to the majority of witnesses. The case, in fact, is one in which all the considerations point to the propriety as well as the justice of paying the witnesses, since in the first place it is plainly equitable that those who are called to perform this duty should be protected against positive loss through doing it, while if the result of refusing payment is to put the county to an expense equal to any essible saving from its parsimony, there can be no economy in the arrangement. Such a ruling, moreover, must make it harder to get justice done, since dissatisfied witnesses can always reflect their ill-humor in their behavior on the witness stand, and may easily embarrass the causes in which they are called. Altogether, therefore, the position of Judge Barnard must be condemned as both unfair and impolitic. It is, in fact, an innovation in court practice which is alike without precedent and justification, and the sooner it is abandoned the better, both for the court and the witnesses.

CHARITABLE INFANTICIDE.

The discovery that twenty-one out of twenty three babies sent within a few months to a socalled sanitarium in New-Jersey called the Nivison Home had died and been buried without any formalities, has naturally created a sensation. The coroner's jury which investigated the case has found that "twenty-one chil-"dren died from natural causes, aggravated by "the neglect of Miss Nivison, improper sanitary 'arrangements and the gross incompetency of "the nurses in charge." What renders the case more remarkable is that the sanitarium appears to have been founded and conducted as a chari-Nivison, is said to have been actuated by purely benevolent purposes. It is probable that a prosecution will be instituted, and the failure of the sanitarium people to give notice of any of the deaths doubtless affords ground for such proceedings, apart from the alleged neglect of the children. But the unaccountable things in the case are the absence of all motive for neglect or cruelty, and the actual presence of what might be thought special motives for kind and careful

It is said that Miss Nivison has for many years believed herself to have a sort of mission for taking care of children, and it is possible that she is one of those dangerous persons who develop crazes of this kind, and thenceforth go about hungering and thirsting for subjects upon which to experiment. But it can hardly be believed that a woman who founded a home for little children would of set purpose neglect or ill treat her helpless charges; and since such a conclusion is not reasonable the more charitable one, which is also the more probable, may well be provisionally adopted. It is also credible that finding the mortality increasing so rapidly the woman may have become frightened, though why under such circumstances she did not call in competent medical help it is impossible to understand. Baby-farming unfortunately is not unknown, though it is rare, in this country, but this is the first instance of charitable and at the same time disastrous baby-farming that has been brought to public attention, and there will naturally be a good deal of interest felt in the ling for them in California"; to supplant, he lucidly ness. (Chicago later Ocean.

proceedings which alone can throw any clear light upon the matter.

CENTRAL PARK REGULATIONS. The Park Commissioners are not content with roving their incapacity in developing and beautifying Central Park, but they must needs show oceasionally their inability properly to regulate its use by the public.

A lady driving recently in the Park bought a bouquet of one of the numerous venders of flowers to be found at the Fifth-ave, entrance. A Park policeman looked on at the transaction. She had no sooner entered the Park than this same officer halted her team and required her either to remove the flowers from sight or leave the Park, stating in explanation that such were the regulations of the Commisioners. She put the bouquet under her laprobe and drove on for a few rods, when she took it in her hand again. A vigilant officer in gray stopped her and required her to conceal the flowers, giving no fuller explanation than the first had given. Determined to discover on what principle this rule was enforced, she repeated her tactics. A third official required her to pin the bouquet to some part of her person. She has not yet discovered that the Commissioners made this rule on the theory that ail persons in the Park carrying out flowers in their ands are supposed to have stolen them from the Park beds, and they justify the supposition on the ground that they have not the force necessary to watch all the flower beds to detect persons in the act of pilfering. Of course if any lady or gentleman should take the trouble to contest such a reguation it might be found to be contrary to law; but the trouble is too great to tempt anybody to test it, and it continues to be foolishly enforced.

A little common sense and some consistency would benefit the Park Commission as at present consti-

On Tuesday, when the reports foreshadowed the nomination of Mr. Blaine, the stock market was coming. On Wednesday, after the election of Mr. Lynch had led some people to believe that Mr. Blame was beaten, the stock market declined. But sundry journalists, who manufacture facts to fit their prejudices, took pains to affirm that the Street expected a great rise in stocks if Mr. Arthur should be nominated, and a great fall if Mr. Blame should be the candidate. These ratiocinations, anparently, must be interpreted, like Rory O'More's dreams, "by conthraries, my dear." The truth is that clear-headed business men, who buy and sell to make money and not to please their own prejudices or the notions of Administration editors, have an idea that the selection of President Arthur or any "dark horse" would put the Republican party in great danger of defeat, but that the nomination of a strong and popular candidate like Mr. Blaine would insure its success. The business men aforesaid, caring only to make money, recognize the fact that a prospect of Democratic success would mean disaster to business, and they buy and sell in that

The Tories, in announcing their intention to defeat the Franchise bill in the House of Lords, disclaimed motives of hostility to that measure. Their sole ground of action was the assumption that an enlargement of the voting constituencies must be accompanied by a redistribution of seats. Mr. Gladstone now declares that the Government will deal with the subject of redistribution before appealing to the country. This opens a prospect for another session of the present Parliament and stiences the carping criticisms of the Opposition. If the Lords throw out the Franchise bill it must now be because they are opposed to it, for the Government is pledged to introduce a Redistribution bill at the earliest moment practicable.

It seemed probable that one day would be about as long as "the boys" and Mr. Curtis could work together. Accordingly, on Wednesday night " the boys" had a meeting and served notice on "all whom it may concern" that they, the New-York County Republicans, would support Mr. Arthur as long as he had a chance, and afterward would vote for Mr. Blaine. They want no iceberg from Vermont, and are determined not to have a "dark horse" nominated. As their votes are enough to give Mr. Blaine a majority, Mr. Curtis begins to per-ceive that he leads "the boys" very much as the cowcatcher leads the locomotive.

Another ocean steamer has been reported crippled at sea by a broken shaft. So many similar acci- if Andrew Jackson's name is not mentioned. But Andrew dents have occurred of late that it is in order to in-\$2 a day, is so moderate that there is no room | quire whether there is any special explanation of | and he may do it again. for complaint on the score of waste, while even them. Is less honest work being put into the shafts of ocean steamers? are the mechanics who forge them less skilful than formerly ? or are the shafts subjected to a greater strain than ever before? If we remember that great speed is now sought more than at any former time we may, perhaps, find the clew to the series of accidents to steamer shafts which have occurred recently. No doubt a very heavy strain is put upon shafts when great steamers are driven at the top of their speed through three thousand miles of water; and if there are any flaws in the metal such driving is tolerably certain to find them out. It may be necessary to increase the weight of the shafts, to exercise more care in their manufacture, or to reduce the speed of the vessels; and as the last resource is least likely to be adopted, the first two will probably become necessary.

No reports yet received make it quite clear why Senator Mahone and his delegation were received as exclusively entitled to represent Virginia in the Chicago Convention. It is the fact, of course, that a large proportion of the Republican voters of the State had supported Mahone, as the only way of escape from Bourbon despotism. But it is also true that a considerable number of Republicans have consistently opposed Mahone, and claim to be the only Republicans in the State who are entirely faithful to the principles of the party. As to the State debt, they certainly have the advantage, and enjoy the sympathy of Republicans elsewhere, though it is not equally clear that their efforts have been the wisest that could have been devised. to secure the success of Republican principles in other respects. Had the Convention determined to give a part of the vote of Virginia to each delegation, it would probably have been approved by Re-

London journalism cont ibutes some grotes ue comments on the Chicago Con ention. The Standand and a difficult to say where the Democratic and 1 epublican platforms differ, and asserts that table institution, and that the founder, Miss | the chief end of the present Convent on is to dec de "how far the choice of a candida e can be infinenced by the Irish faction in favor of st rring up ill-blood between England and America." With four of the leading I on lon journals receiving special d spat hes almost daly f om New-York, in iddit on to general press news, such ign rance as is displayed above is phenomeral. The lines of separation between Protection and Free Trade ghtt) le dis ernible even from the meridian of breenwich; and e en the perturbe ta e o, mind rence as balle relea by alarmed London does not excise to fig ty reference to the Irish question as of ch ef con ern at Chi a o.

Professor Gorman, of Amherst, has finally declined the presidency of Bowdoin College.

Roscoe Conkling has been elected a member of the

Manhattan Club. Not one black ball was thrown against The Rev. Dr. Whedon, the veteran Mothodist editor and commentator, is seriously ill at the house of his son, Mr. Charles Whydon, in this city. Professor Charles Ellot Norton, of Harvard, will repre-

sent that college on June 14 at the tercentenary commemoration of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, England— the aims mater of John Harvard and Henry Dunster. Joel Chandler Harris, the "Uncle Remus" of The Atanta Constitution, is described as one of the most bashful of men, and it is a mystery to all his friends how he every summoned up courage to get married.

Didn't Denis Kearney, Lord of the Hoodhun Empire of the Sand Lots, once indulge in some uncomplimentary reflections upon England and the English? All the same he now addresses, as softly as a sucking dove, the Editor of The London Times, asking hi to "be kind enough to announce to the working women of England, that there is a splendid

explains, the Chinese, whose coming to this country has been prohibited. Then bubbles out the milk of the co-coanut. "Mr. Eustor," writes Denis, "you will remember the undersigned as the teader of the agitation that brought about the enactment prohibiting any more Chinese from coming to this country. I have now opened and un conducting an intelligence office to get girls that will take the place of the Chinese. . Sainta-tion. Denis Kearney." Upon what meat hath this our headinn fed that he hata grawn at once so meek and so decent as to gain a two-stick place. In leaded type, in Its London Times I was he merely "inging for a free ad"!

TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

A RAILROAD THROUGH YELLOWSTONE PARK. J. B. Williams, Assistant to the President of the North ern Pacific Railrond .- Our company has nothing to do with the bill pending before Congress to grant the Cinnabar and Clark's Forks. Railroad Company right of way through the Yellowstone Park. I never heard that we were connected with it until I saw it charged in the dispatches from Washington. General Logan does not know what he is taiking about when he charges that the real object is to give the Northern Pacific road a branch through the Park. We have a branch running to the edge of the Park, which we lease from the oregon Transntinental Company, and that is all we want. Furthermore, a road running through the valley could be operated only a few months in the year, when the vailey is en for visitors, and would only be of benefit to the Hatch Hotel Company. I do not say that they are at the ttom of the proposed road, but we certainly have nothing to do with it. A road through the valley would spoil its beauty, and eventually defeat the very object for which it was built.

OVERDOING THE HOTEL BUSINESS.

Henry Walter, Albemarle Hotel.—1 am afraid the hotel asiness is being rather overdone in New York. Every week almost one hears of a new house being opened. My own opinion is that a small house is much more profitable than a large one, and I think the tendency is nowadays for people to choose the former as guests rather than the latter. Anyhow, the profits in the hotel business to-day are not enormous.

A PECULIAR CALIFORNIA SUPERSTITION. E. W. Willett, California.—The Spanish of Southern California regard it as rather populiar, and with some uperstition, that since the advent of the white man in hat section there have never been three successive dry seasons. Prior to the settlement of the whites this fremently occurred and nothing was thought of it, but now it would be regarded as a phenomenon. Last sea nearly everybody prediced a "wet year" because the two preceding had been dry ones. The rains came and general failure of crops was aprevented. The two rainy cars are often followed by two dry ones, and then they alternate with remarkable regularity. But never in the history of the white settlement of the State have there been three successive years of drouth.

TRAVEL ON THE ELEVATED ROADS. F. E. Hain, general manager of the elecated roads.—We are not taking any steps to increase our facilities for earrying passengers. We can carry now a million a day-if they all don't want to go at once. The only thing we can do is to put on more trains when necessary, or addextra conches to the present trains. The latter we cannot do until there is a lengthening of station platforms and switches. It is not necessary now, because travel is failng off, as is usual in the summer. We shall not extend the coarmission boars.

WATER FOR CAR DRIVERS.

J. B. Gibbs, president of the Manhattan Temperance Asion.-The car conductors and drivers complain of the scarcity of water along their routes, and what do you think they say they have to do! They have to spend their nickels and dimes for beer and other stuff, because they can't get water to drink. That's a thing to be re-

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Chicago Times says that the "young men's" delegation from this city to the Chicago Convention is "a pretty rough lot," and professes to be norristed at the fact. Com ng from Chicago, the city where political "cussedness" decirishes like a green bay tree, this statement is wildly

Mr. Dorsey's scheme to have New-Mexico admitted as a tate in order that he may represent it in the Senate will not win. When New-Mexico is admitted it will send up a cowboy or somebody else it can trust.—[Cincinnati En

The Baptist Weekly of this city states that a number of poor missionaries are several years behind in their subscriptions, and says that the difficulty of remitting money is no donot the cause of their delinquency. More likely, as they are missionaries, it is the difficulty of getting any money to remit.

The papers of California have begun to tell their big fruit and vegetable stories. They have strawberries served in slices, covered with sugar and cream, and green peas as large as cannon balls.—(Kansas City Journal. There is little doubt that Mr. Tilden will be the leading candidate in the coming National Democratic Convention

has a disagrecable way of bobbing up on such occasions,

Rochefort, the French Anarchist, abuses General Grant o victoristy that it is suspected he must at one time have asked the General for an office and been refused,

We are reinlinded of the prevalence of Eastern Journalism in the midst of us by the sudden appearance of toothpick shoes and red neckties upon our streets.—[Chicago

Cremation is rapidly becoming a living issue, aithough the subject is a dead one. The Government of Spain has been netitioned to permit this method of disposing of the dead when so desired.

The "business men's" boom is the most lifeless thing in Chicago. Arthur's friends are heartily disgusted with it.—[Cincinnati News-Journal.

It was hoped by many that this Convention would be allowed to pass without the introduction of such timeworn phrases as "made the welkin ring," "kaleidoscopic changes," and "the whirligin of time," but the hope was vain. There is somebody in Chicago who is ding these phrases as specials to a large number of papers. The Herald has not yet tried to live up to its tradstions by referring to the Convention as a "holocaust," but there is yet time.

Workmen, while tearing down a building in a New-Jertown recently, found a violin that once belonged to m Paine, the infidel. The fact that the infidel crop nong the oldest inhabitants of the town is very small, is accepted as proof that Paine didn't play much on his violin in that neighborhood. If he had, it is probable that his skeleton would have been found alongside of the fiddle.—[Norristown Heraid.

The Boston Transcript contributes the first two lines of a "pome" which would have a contemporaneous human interest for this city. They are as follows: Ho! gallant clubbers of the finest, look that your arms Ho: watchmen at old Ludlow-st., keep watch and Ward to-night.

The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle will appear as an eight-page paper about the first of August. All the prominent newspapers seem destined to take this form event ually, although a few, like The Troy Times, declare that

they will retain their blanket form. D. Webster Flanagan and Theodore Roosevelt were standing shoulder to shoulder at last advices. It will be interesting to watch and see where these two emineut reformers part company.—(Philadelphia Press.

The Chicago Herald states that one of the Immortal 306 brass band refused to sleep in his bed at the Tremont House until the sheets were taken off. He said he wasn't

As the Democratic party is in such need of Presidential timber, why doesn't it go to the Soudan and induce the two false prophets to runt-New York TRIMENE. And antagonize the whole Irish vote by running a couple of "inggers." What are you thinking of i-[Philadelphia

going to sleep between two table-cloths at his time of

Mr. Henry Watterson pays his compliments to The natiber be counted, nor counted on. But worse even now you see, and now you don't." Apparently, Mr. Watterson has been " seeing " it a good deal lately.

Amateur yachtsmen now put on their uniforms, stroll lown to the docks and look at their boats lying out in the dream, and then roll homoward again in genuine sca-dog Some one suggests that General Butler is the Gypsy

Oneen of American politics; but that can hardly be. He is the only and genuine Dick Deadeye. One reason why Chicago is so fond of big conventions is that they give her newspapers an exemse for publishing colossal editions. If there is anything a Chicago man delights in it is a big newspaper. [Cleveland Leader.

The scientists of Charleston and Columbia, S. C., are discussing the alleged occult power of Miss Lulu Harst Some think it is mind, while others think it is

The Bullimore American says that The New-York Herald is the O'Donovan Rossa of American journalism. Now what will Jeremiah say to that?

The Houston Post declares joyfully that Tilden is incitable. That is just what multitudes of Democrats are fearing.

The sooner The New York Times gets out of the Republican party and stays out, the better for the party. It is edited in malice, and directed in cold-blooded selfish-

CONVENTION PICTURES.

GLIMPSES OF THE LEADING MEN. LOGAN'S TRAINING-GENERAL SHERMAN'S FRIGHT-

WORSHIPPING THRIR OWN ANNIHILATION.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. CHICAGO, June 5 .- The third day of the concention was dark, cool and muddy with threatenings of rain. The idea was abread that building would not be gin till Friday, and yet seats were in anxious demand, particularly for the stage, where some of the best edueated married women in the West studied government by een. Ada Kehoe, the actress, came to the stage with General Bean and wife, of Chicago, and Congressman Tom" Ochiltree gallantly took her home. Senator John Logan's wife is the most talked of lady in the West, her devotion to " Jack" being as ou spoken as it is often effec-

The Missouri people call the president of the convenion "Hubby Penderson," his wife having termed him so. Henderson is one of the most metric-some politicians in the country. He has a towering ambition, but his inferiors accuse him of making promises easily and considering politics to have no morrow. John Logan's position before the convention would be remarkable, if anybody had time to think about it. On the brink of the same lake, almost in sight, stands the tall column capped with the statue of Stephen A. Douglas, the creator of Chicago and as much of Illinois, by having passed the Land Post bill for the Illinois Central Railroad. He was the De Witt Ciluton of the Mississippi Valley. Logan was his pupil.

LOGAN A CHAMPION OF SOUTHERN RIGHTS, Before the days of secession Logan was the champion of Southern rights. He and "Dick" Merrick, of Washington, were the chief young actors on Douglas's side. Merrick was the son of old Colonel Merrick, a landholder in Charles County, Maryland, near Allea's Fresh. The boy went to the Mexican War and came home and surprised his native county by his eloquence in a murder case, Douglas was his idea of a great Democrat, and Douglas told all the young men in the East that Chicago, was their only Mecca. Logan's elequence pleased Egypt. Merrick was the forerunner of Emery Storrs in Chicago. By the way—there is Storrs now, full of a great spaceh that Logan has robbed him of delivering, a lean hollowchested little man with a great voice lodged in him like a dyspepsia, and a face drawn sidewise from niways having a smart new thing to say. He, like many of the lilinoisians of Eastern extraction, pronounces Logan

DOUGLAS AS LINCOLN'S MESSENGER. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise on Douglas's motion led Logan to defend it. and therefore drew him toward the ultra conservative side on slavery. When Lincoln was called upon by Douglas after Fort Sumter, he was greeted with the words: "Douglas, I expected this of you." "I know no party now," said Douglas. "Lincoln, what can I "Go and beg of the Democrats in Illinois to defend their country. See Logan," Lincoln replied. Dougins died soon after he delivered the message. Logan wheeled into line with Frank Blair. He be came one the greatest uneducated soldiers of the war. In 1876 he was for Blaine, in 1880 for Grant, and now he is a candidate in the metropolis of his native State, supported by most of its delegation, and

twice the Senator in Donglas's seat. REGRET FOR LOGAN'S LACK OF SCHOLARSHIP. The feeling for him is one of respect and some what of regret that he was not trained in a more careful school. Nevertheless, he is a native sou of Illinois. He holds the highest place-neither Douglas, neither Lincoln nor Grant having been natives. While Lincoln is the poetry of Illinois, Douglas is its sinew, and the material power of Chicago ts attributed by the citi-zens to the foresight of that "Little Giant." who is typified by the locomotives which pass beneath the onvention walls.

The misfortunes of General Grant have somewhat perated against any of the military names before the onvention. General Sherman has had the privilege of appearing to refuse the Presidency, but it did not appear that he could have refused it. His letter scemed to be that of a man somewhat excited in mind at the possible apparition of a great temptation. The undertalk nong the delegates was in general critical upon the safety of nemtuating such a self-willed man who refused to make any pledges and might afterward say that he had not come to the party but the party to him. Some of the Onio men asked: "Is General Sherman a Republican !" The John Sherman men generally said that if they could not have John they preferred Jim, meaning Blaine.

THE COMFORTLESS SADDUCEES. While the band was playing "Kemi Kimo" and a medley from Stephen Foster's airs, heard with great de-

light, Horaco White came around the reporters' table with a new metaphor. "With Arthur," he said, "the party would be defeated, but not ruleed. With Blaine it would be defeated and ruined, too." Such comfort the cold Sadducess took to their political meetings and worshipped their own annihilation

As Mahone came in, the preferred Captain of Robert E. Lee, who desired Mahone to succeed in case of Lee's death, the band played "Dixie." Mahone has carried things with a high hand, it is rumored, in his own delega-tion, wanting the unit rule and threatening to put men off. He looks well, however, sitting here where Governor Joe Brown, of Georgia, sat sixteen years before voting for Grant. The moral influence of his presence is considerable, showing that politics is one of the civilizing expedients to combine men and that, as they are shaken more and more together like lackstones. they lose their edges. The majority of the men, here to ominate somebody that nobody wants, are men who really never made any acquaintances but themselves. Living in the multitude, they get about so little and refer ideas to friendship so little that they are profoundly ignorant of sympathies, and therefore of progress.

THE THIRD CLEEGYMAN BLACK-HAIRED. The third clergyman, this time a black-haired, one, opened the preceedings an hour late with prayer. Henry Sallard, of Vermont, who presented the report on Creden tials, was the possessor of a good voice and manly manner. He prefaced his report with a speech in extenuation of it. Frank Fort, of New-Jersey, a young-looking man to be Judge, read the report in good voice and fine easy man-It passed so easily that there was applause, as also when General Mahone's delegation was reported favorably. Mahone himself passed with a soft cat-like tread and bleached skeleton look, like one tmade out of frosty rime, along the reporters' desks and to his seat.

By half past eleven the sun was out warm, and every seat filled. Colonel O'Beirne, formerly a Fenian, read the rules of the Convention. Galusha A. Grow rose to present a system of electing delegates to Presidential onventions. He was Speaker of the House of Representatives during the war, and served efficiently, and was dropped only because not re-elected. He showed high qualities of direction of purpose and robust voice.

YOUNG REFORMERS AND THEIR APPEARANCE. Henry Cabot Lodge came around among the reporters; a rather old-faced youth with a short nose, a yellow skin, somewhat old-fashioned movements, and very dense brown hair of a curiy joined by Theodore Roosevelt, who is more boyish, but with a smaller and more harmonious head. of them have exceedingly thick bair growing far down the neck. In neither is there any feature of the "dude," but Roosevelt has the air of one almost fastidious personally, and opens his mouth full of regular white teeth like a young lady. Qaick, watchful, rather enjoying his brief lease of public life, he would seem to need breech ing and brille rather than spur. These young men have little interest in Presidential contests beyond the nomination, and the present is their festival. Mr. Roosevels makes a speech, thanks the preceding speaker for his courtesy, pronounces neither in Massachusetts fashion, and his teeth are all shown every time he opens his mouth.

MUCH DISCUSSION OVER THE RULES.

Over this little matter of rules a dozen people want to speak. The presiding officer has a weak voice and several people are on the floor at once. Colonel Bayne, of Pittsburg, speaks among others; a man with bushy beard, a mustache and a lean face. During the proceedings ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull has been seen driving his buggy out to the parks, paying no attention to the Convention. Some say he is to be presented to the July convention as a compromise candidate. Mr. Henderson announces with firmness that " This Chair will never allow a ballot to be changed till the end of the calling of the roll."

GOOD BEHAVIOR OF THE AUDIENCE. The stockholders, who had opened a loft callery for themselves in the transcpt, were out in force with women waving faus. The remarkably good behavior of the large audience was poticeable all day long. They sat and listened to tedious debates on rules with the same patience as to dramatic episotics. Somerville, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, says that he had sent, up to Wednesday night, 100,000 words more to the press than in the first two days of the convention of 1880. John A. King, of New-York, a lineal descendant of Rufus King, the first American Senator from that State, was observed with some curlosity as he rose to speak. A man of dark skin and a fringe of gray beard, a firm, closed mouth, and gold-bowed spectacles

CHEERS FOR SENATOR HOAR. George Hoar is cheered as he rises to explain the terms of the Civil Service Act. He is one of the best superkers on the floor, both deliberate and emphatic a d The result of the painstaking. was to rule Federal office-heiders off the Nation